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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/577,438	04/27/2006	Takuji Yoshimoto	0171-1271PUS1	3422
2252	7590	12/15/2009	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH			SOLOLA, TAOFTQ A	
PO BOX 747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			1625	
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/15/2009		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/577,438	<b>Applicant(s)</b> YOSHIMOTO ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> Taofiq A. Solola	<b>Art Unit</b> 1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2009.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-15 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1, 3-6, 12-15 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Claims 1, 3-15 are pending in this application.

Claims 7-11 are drawn to non-elected inventions.

Claim 2 is deleted.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-6, 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakayama et al., *Heterocyclics*, (1987) Vol. 26(4), pp. 939-942, in view of Ganzorig et al., *Jp. J. Appl. Phys.* (1999), Vol. 38, pp. L1348-L1350.

Applicant claims a charge transporting material comprising compounds of formula 1 and an electron accepting substance and a hole accepting dopant.

**Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)**

Nakayama I, discloses the compounds can be polymerized as electroconductors, wherein R1-R4 are each H. X and Y are each thiophene ring. See pp. 939-941.

**Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP 2141.02)**

The difference between the instant invention and that of the prior art of Nakayama et al., is that applicant claims using the compounds as charge transporting material and adding and adds electron accepting substance and/or a hole accepting dopant while Nakayama et al., teach the compounds can be polymerize for electroconductors.

*Finding of prima facie obviousness--rational and motivation (MPEP 2142.2413)*

However, using them in charge transporting material is inherent in their property as being polymerizable for electroconducting polymers, and adding electron accepting substance and/or a hole accepting dopant to electroconducting compounds is well known in the art. See Ganzorig et al., Jp. J. Appl. Phys. (1999), Vol. 38, pp. L1348-L1350.

Therefore, the instant invention is prima facie obvious from the teachings of the prior arts. One of ordinary skill in the art would have known to use the compounds as charge transporter at the time the invention was made. The motivation is from the teaching of Nakayama et al., that they have electroconductive property.

***Telephone Inquiry***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Taofiq A. Solola, PhD. JD., whose telephone number is (571) 272-0709.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres, can be reached on (571) 272-0867. The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

*/Taofiq A. Solola/*

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1625

December 7, 2009